Democratic Union State Ticket.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES S. ATHON, Of Marion County. JOSEPH RISTINE. Of Pountain County. OR TREASURER OF STATE. MATTHEW L. BRETT, Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, OSCAR B HORD, Of Decator County. SAMUEL L. RUGG.

MASS CONVENTION

Of Allen County.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM

THE PEOPLE AROUSED.

They come in Wagons, in Carriages, in Railroad Trains, and on Foot.

RESOLUTIONSPASSED

The Mass Convention of yesterday was by far the largest assemblage of the sturdy yeomanry of Indiana that ever congregated in the capital of the State. The most sanguine anticipations of its friends were more than realized, although calculations had been made for a large crowd. The trains on Tuesday came in crowded to their ut most capacity, and by noon of that day the hotels were all full and those who arrived late in the evening and had not it advance engaged rooms were driven to various devices to obtain shelter. The Democrats of the city freely opened their houses, but withal numbers were forced to bivouac in the grove at the State House and in the Court House square. Camps were formed at different points around the city. Men from the adjoining counties came up in trains, and the camp fires that blazed east, west, north and south of the city shone upon thousands of earnest farmers who had left their homes and their harvests to council together in this the dark hour of their country's peril.

Crowded as the city was on the night of Tues day, there was no noise, or rioting or confusion. It was not the rabble or the rowdyism of the great State of Indiana who had come up from the farms and work shops. It was men who felt, and felt deeply, that upon their action rested a heavy responsibility-men who felt they had a country yet

In the early morning of the 30th the streets were alive with people, and as the sun rose and the excursion trains came in, and the crowd from the camps around poured their columns on the streets, the immensity of the crowd could be hold, floating over them.

reaching up to the State House was filled. The numbers, when the Convention was called to order, has been estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000, and after the exercises had commenced delegations with their music still came filing into the

meeting to order, and on motion of J. R. Cor-PROTH, Esq., Hon. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS WAS chosen President of the Convention by acclama-

with loud cheers. He said:

the State of Indiana. You do not expect of me than our own, who will occupy your actention here for such time as you choose to remain. All I desire to say to you is this: We are Indianians. We are surrounded by troubles. Our society is in an excited condition; and it is the duty of ev ery man; it is the duty of every good citizen; it is the duty of every good patriot to maintain the order on this occasion.

he is a good citizen and a patriot. If that be true, every Democrat, from his heart, will endeavor to preserve the public peace, and secure the observance of the laws. You will, therefore. all unite with us in trying to preserve the utmost good Democrat will attempt to disturb the order of this great meeting. But, perhaps, some persons outside may be so indiscreet as to say some offensive things. Allow me, therefore, to sur gest to you that we are a great, free people, met for a great, patriotic purpose, and that we can afford to turn our backs upon small men in small

we are, on this occasion, representatives of a great people, meeting on a great occasion, for the good of the country, we ought to pay no sort of attention to any man that may try to insult us here; simply pass him by as unworthy of your attention. For good men, patriotic men, worthy citizens of the opposite party, will not try to hurt the feelings of any citizen, assembled on this occasion, and it cannot be .. ecessary for you to no-

tice the conduct of blackguards. J. J. BINGHAM, Esq., of the Indiana State Sentinel, was chosen Secretary.

Hon. SAMUEL BUSKIRK, of Monroe county. moved the appointment of a committee of one from each Congressional District to report resolutions for the consideration of the Convention. Col. THOMAS G. LEE, of Bartholomew county,

was chosen Vice President of the Convention by acclamation . Mr. HENDRICKS announced the following

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS. 1st District, James D. Williams. John B. Winstanley. Samuel H. Buskirk. Major Anderigg. Judge S E. Perkins.

Mr. Buskisk announced that the committee

made for HENDRICKS, McDonald and others. times and would not now interfere with the arranged order of speaking.

ALD said he would not make a speech now-the times were unsettled. President Lincoln always ticklish one, and he did not like to meddle with community where we see our triends and broth it It was dangerous to touch it. It was like a and crippled, many of them to be interred in the well until he tried his skill on a wrinkle on the subject to round out the cheek. The cheek was so thin that the razor went through, and not only cut a hole in the lantern jawed cheek, but cut off have for every one of them an Abolitionist upon a piece of his own finger. Mr. McD had no desire to cut his finger or the cheek of his au

Mr. George McOuar was appointed Marshal | Boston harbor was the cause of the rebellion of to take charge of the stand, the crowd being so great that it was almost impossible to get stand-

Mr. HENDRICKS called the Convention to order | this rebellion. I have the evidence before me to and announced the speakers to be-1st, Hon. C. A. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky; 2d, Hon. John S. CARLILE, of Virginia; and 3d, Hon W. A. Rich | Abolition Convention in New York in 1859. I ARDSON, of Illinois.

Mr. HENDRICKS introduced Mr. WICKLIFFE, and spoke, in substance, as follows:

Fellow-citizens: Fifty years ago Kentucky ington, because I was laboring with all my powand Indiana were triends. Now, in 1862, our country is in trouble, and the great question for each citizen to decide is-how can I best discharge the duty which I owe to my country in to day, I am to be watched, and I will take this this crisis. To-day Kentucky sends to us one of her wisest statesmen, one of her noblest patriots. and I call Heaven to witness the verity of my be to talk with us upon this grave and important lief in all I have said. question. I have now the honor to introduce him In 1859 these men met in Convention in New to you. He is one who has filled high positions York. They passed then and there the follow both in Federal and State Governments. That "WHEREAS, The dissolution of the present inman is the Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, of Ken- glorious Union between the free and slave States

Mr. Wickliffe rose, and when his venerable form came into view of the immense crowd, a "Resolved, That we invite a free correspondwild cheer of welcome arose that made the grove ence with the disunionists of the South, in order ring as only Hoosiers, when in earnest, can do up to agree upon the most 'suitable means to bring

Mr. Wickliffe said:

tucky and Indiana has called to my mind early complished And when at length these combi-States against Great Britain, in favor of free "have emabled us to do what we have been trys trade and sailors' rights. Kentucky and Indiana ing to do for more than thirty veers." had no sailors upon the high seas. They had no Hence, I say, you have two enemies to con merchantmen to be captered and destroyed; but quer. First, the rebellion. It must be put down; gloriously did the people of this western valley North. I care not by what name they may be rally to their country's flog to fight her battles | called. The leopard is no less a leopard if you We came out of that contest gloriously victori- call him a bear. In the last Congress of the ous God blessed us then-may He bless our United States, every effort that could be was efforts now making to save the Government our made to make the negro not only free, but even

to advocate the cause of our country, her Con- first time in their lives. stitution, her institutions, and her Union, already Fellow-citizens, let me tell you what really did

tic troubles in Kentucky, yet at this moment no for this they were willing to jeopardize the Con-State is more deepty loyal than my own. Ken stitution and the Union and the lives of thoutucky stands to day the devoted advocate of sands upon thousands of their fellow citizens. It the "Constitution as it is, and the Union as it would be no hard job for the conservative Union was." Kentucky authorizes me to say to you men of this nation to have conquered this rebel citizens of Indiana, th t upon that great princi- lion. If twenty milions of freemen can not put ple she has staked her all, and for it she is ready down an armed rebellion of eight millions withand willing to sacrifice her life, her property, her out invoking the negroes and arming them. I say all. Under no circumstances am I amborized to get out of the way, and we conservative mensay or to believe for one moment will Kentucky Democrats, Republicans and old Whigs-will and Indiana consent to be separated otherwise do it. than by the Ohio river.

present difficulties. They are upon us, and our my negroes. uty is to maintain the Constitution and the au- But this institution existed in all the States bethority of the Government first, and inquire after | fore the Union commenced, and all but one when wards what caused the trouble, and settle with the Constitution was framed; and notwithstandthose who are found to be guilty when peace is ing this fact you might hear this man Lovejoy, restored. But now it becomes necessary distinct- preaching that the Constitution recognizes the ly to understand for what purpose Indiana is wil- negro as the equal of the white man, and that ling to pour out, as she has done heretofore, her the declaration therein contained that all men countless thousands of brave men, and her are created free and equal embraces the African procious blood and treasure for the prosecution as well as the Caucasian race. Why, sirs, look

the same thing again, upon proper principles, I power of Great Britain and poured out their trust. This country must be saved from the vio- blood like water, what were they contending for? lence of Secessionists in the South and from the For negro equality? No! No! The liberty of corrupt machinations of Abolitionists in the the negro? No! It was the right of represen-North. The people must come forth with the tation in the Parliament of Great Britain, and flag of our country in one hand, the Constitu- the principle of no taxation without such repretion in the other, and say-For this we will spiil sentation. That and none other was the cause our blood, for this we will expend our treasure; which they struggled. but we will not do it to carry out the sectional They declared "all men were born free and aim of any party that may seek to aggrandice equal " In that declaration they set up a doc itself under the name of the United States and trine directly contrary to the doctrines and the

by means of its armies. It has been often charged-nay, it has been made the very watch word of party, that slavery caused this war, and that slavery must be extinguished before we can ever have peace and quiet gained that freedom, and established a free Gov under the present Constitution. When was that ernment upon American soil, it was to be a freeposition assumed by the party now in power? Was dom and a Government for the white man, and it in July, 1861, when by an unanimous vote all not for the negro. Why, sir, if they intended to of the Republicans in both Houses of Congress include the negro in that declaration, if they in it was declared that the war had been brought on tended that the negro should stand shoulder to the country by the Sece-sionists of the South, shoulder with the white man at the belief box. and that we waged it in no spirit of revenge, but to maintain the Constitution and the Govern ment, and to secure the enforcement of the laws. the restoration of peace, the reduction of the rebellion in arms, the protection of each State when it they believed that they were so created? Did Thus conquered in all her rights under the Con they do so? Not one word of it. It was the stitution, and to protect the citizens of every white min who was their equal, and who then State in the enjoyment of all their personal engaged their attention, and for whose welfare rights and domestic institutions by the power of they were concerned. the General Government. I give you the sab. But now the thing is changed. The negro

stance of that vote. With this declaration, after the unfortunate men, and they are ready to sacrifice the Governaffair of Bull Run, we appealed to the patriotism ment if they can not free the pegro, and turn of the people for an army to carry out these four millions of blacks loose upon the country. principles, with the assurance that when those Away with such talk. When you hear Loveprinciples had been vindicated, the war was to joy preaching such doctrine, tell him to go and cease. Was not that the language addressed to preach it to the negro, and let white men alone. you when you were called upon to give up your I call upon all who have watched the course of brothers and sons and neighbors and friends to go these men to say for which they have shown, by forth with their liv s in their hands, upon the their acts and by their votes in Congress, the field of battle? Did any man then dare to inti- greatest anxiety, the Constitution or the negro? mate that this war should not cease until every Let me say a few words in regard to our friend, slave in the United States was emancipated? Mr. Chase He is our banker, you know. When Now we have that as the watch word of the Ah. our army had invaded the Southern States, and olition party. I say the " Abolition party." I captured a rew inlets and islands along the coast, mean to do no injury to any man. I do not Mr Chase, not having enough to do, took it into know how the matter stands with you here, but his head to commence raising cotton at the pubin Congress and in the high places of party, the lie extense, and to supply the whole country with Abolition party has swallowed the Republican the steple in that way. He employed some forty neck and heels. They may have come to you one agents to assist him in his enterprise; and and talked about the Crittenden resolution. It among these agents was one man from the State is very well to talk, but however well they may of Ohio by the name of Pierce, or Price I think have talked, if they ever had any patriotism they it was, and I recollect seeing a report made by did not keep the faith, for when called upon to the man to Secretary Chase. vote, like a flock of genuine sheep they all fol. Gen. Hunter, the commandant of our forces, lowed their leader. I put them to the record for conceived the grand idea, contrary to law, and the truth of what I say. And when we who contrary to the feelings of every honest man in called ourselves conservative men, loval Demo- the country, of arming and drilling the necrats and Whigs, Bell men and Breckinridge gross for se vice against their masters. He issumen, were called upon to come to our aid and ed a proclamation declaring all the negroes free. prosecute the war upon the principles upon which He set himself to work to raise a regiment of they had declared it, like Billy Bopcep's sheep "loyal citizens," as he termed the blacks. He they did not come up. We lost quite a number drummed about for a consi erable time, and go,

the aves and noes here so that I could show you

how they stood when it came to the test. Yet these men can come here and incorporate th se very principles for which they retused to The croad was loud in their call for speakers vote into their plattorm. They sell you they are for the Crittenden resolution -for the carrying on of the war for the restoration of the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, giving their Mr. McDoxald said that distinguished speakers original rights to each State, and when that is done the army is to be dismissed. Yes, and until the October election they will talk so-until the people in their majesty shall speak and say, stand in a few moments. He and other residents we are for the prosecution of this war to sustain of Indiana could speak to the people at other the Constitution, restore the Union and invoke the blessing of God that the past may be forgotten-that we may once more embrace each other as brethren and be once more an united, free and

They say, as a reason for the position they take, that slavery was the cause of this rebellion. The argument is, that, as slavery caused the war illustrates his ideas by familiar anecdotes, and he we can not have peace until it is destroyed, and would repeat one of the President's stories. The that the war must necessarily continue unless President said that the slavery question was a both of these two events shall take place. In our ers brought home from the bittlefield maimed lantern jawed man who went to a barber in Illi- grave of bonor, our feelings are necessarily and nois to be shaved. The barber got along very easily excited and our condemnation of the course of the North is not unjustly incensed. And for myself. I feel sometimes that, so help me Good if cheek of the subject. He could not clean that, I could I would call forth from the party which and so he put his finger into the mouth of the has been the source of this trouble the leaders of that party and inflict upon the m the punishment which their offenses so richly merit But while I was doing that I would like to

> the other end of the rope. But these men say slavery was the cause of this rebetiion. Yes, Sir, it was the cause, just about as much as the fea which was poured into 1776. It was the unhallowed ambition of the representative men of the South, who saw the scepter departing from Juliah, and the Abolitionists of the North combined, that brought on prove that assertion. Dates and facts are important things when you want the truth. I hold in my hand the record and resolutions passed at the quote not from a political paper-it is a religious paper, and the language was copied from that or gan of the Devil-the New York Tribune-that paper which proclaimed upon my leaving Washers to protect the Constitution, and to give this war its legitimate direction, that I was a danger ous man to the country. "Wickliffe must be watched!" Perhaps, for what I am saving here occasion now to say that I am responsible for what I say here, and everywhere, and at all times,

> would result in the overthrow of slavery, and the consequent formation of another Govern-

ment without the incubus of slavery; therefore

about so desirable a result." Such were the sentiments and objects of the Abolitionists of 1859, while Yancey and a host Fellow Citizens of Indiana: - The allusion of others in the South were concecting the menns just made to the former friendly relations of Ken by which their informous purposes were to be acrecollections, connected with the present troubles ned influences succeeded in South Carolina, you of our unhappy country. It was then a conflict might have heard Mr. Wright and the Governor between the Government and a foreign foe-a of that State addressing the public, and offering war waged by the United States, or rather I up thanksgiving to God, but more especially to should say, by the Democracy of the United the Abolitionists of the North, "who," say they,

they had a nation's rights to maintain, and right and secondly, put down the Abolitionists of the better than the white man. They can go in the I come here, my fellow citizens, not to advo- army without the countersign or a pass, but we cate the claims of a candidate for the Presidency poor white men dare not attempt it. The ne--not to ask your vote for some man for Gov groes see the change that has taken place, and ernor, or for some other office; but I have come say that they have now the advantage for the

herself separate from the East. The East want-I come to say that while we have our domes ed a Government separate from the negro, and

I am not here to defend slavery. It is an ex-With these general remarks let us now turn pensive article to me, I can assure you. I have Virginia. That gallant young statesman, John our attention to the present condition of affairs, been practicing law now for nearly fifty years, My countrymen-I have said before that I did and most of that time nearly all that I have made not think it necessary to discuss the cause of the his gone upon the backs and into the bellies of

at the history of your country and the deeds of She has already done this. She is ready to do your forefathers. When they dured oppose the

practices of every despot in Europe; to all that kings and potentates had practiced upon. They believed and proclaimed that the white race were born free and equal, and if they conquered and they were the greatest set of fools in the world that they did not say so. Why did not they then declare that the slaves in Massachusetts, and in Virginia and Maryland, and in New York, free.

now engages the thoughts of these righteous

them from the State of Indiana. How very soon would not do, he sent soldiers out to Chase's cot!

those men forgot the Crittenden resolution! ton plantation, to raise negro recruits by force-

When Mr. Holman of your own State invited So the soldiers came out and hunted the perroes.

Government and restore the Union without the slave dealers; a policy which, if not arrested by help of the negroes, you are not worthy the name the votes of the people, will entail upon unborn your tathers gave you. I say to these men, take generations of our kindred a debt more overyour negroes to Lowell with you-take them whelming and appalling than ever cursed any away, and get out of the army vourselves. Let nation of ancient or modern times.

had no right under the Constitution to interfere the Union in like manner. We are for the Conwith slavery. But, our country having become stitution as it is, and the Union as it was." low citizens foolish enough to send me.

Phillips-the man who says the Constitution of authority. faction was the freedom of all the slaves.

I have said the leaders should be pumshed-when | matchless and revered Constitution. keep house? Who is then to enjoy the good things that abound there? The negro. Will you support such a war as that? No, never! You are for a war to restore the Union and the Constitution, but you will never yield your sup the re-kiess extravagance which pervades every port to such infamous measures as these. Now, what is to become of these negroes? Do

you want them in Indiana? army? Not less than thirty thousand. I recollect seeing one company of these creatures that had been captured by Major General McDowell, consisting mainly of old women with babies in their arms. While McCleil in was in need of an army to sustain his right wing, McDowell was eatching negroes away upon the Rappahannock. whole year. It is that that has compelled the Government to call for three hundred thousand additional volunteers to retrieve the falling for tunes of our arms. I hope that if the President

wants that army for the purpose of sustaining the Constitution and the Union, he will get it. Feilow Citizens-I have one more word to say in parting with you. It is in regard to your fu ture course in view of the great issue before you Let me say to you, maint in your principles as men, but let all your actions be governed by the principle that this Union must be preserved, and let the negro take care of himself.

shall be restored, as I hope it will be, then, fel low citizens, if this Abolition party shall still continue to distract the peace and quiet of the country, I trust we will have a Fort Warren to

for the venerable speaker, when

Mr. HENDRICKS said, last April one year ago. the war commenced at Fort Sumter. State after State went out, and among the others Virginia. Under the leadership of a gallant young states S Cartite, I now have the honor of introducing sessed his confidence when living, and who loved

men. His denunciations of the secessionists of manner that always pleases freemen who look by their love of self and base lucre, were scath ple, who must exert their sovereign power to exing and unmeasurable. A full report of his pel the incapable fanatics-men with only one speech will appear to morrow. Mr. CARLILE is idea-from Congress, and put men of enlarged an earnest man, and no one could watch bim and statesmenlike views in their place. He reclosely while speaking and fail to pronounce him | curred to the declarations of the Congress after an honest one. He is a man of eminent ability, the battle of Bull Run that the war was prose as his speech will show, a statesman and a pa- cuted to maintain intact the integrity of the triot, and one far above the petty passions of the Constitution, and the fanatical legislation since

throughout, and when he closed three cheers long | the things of the past. After the butle of Fort and loud were given for him.

on Resolutions, by their chairman, Mr. Busking, conservative ideas prevailed, peace and all its was ready to report. Mr Busking read the resolutions, which were

2. That this Convention endorse, as worthy of all confidence, the persons nominated by the delegate Convention which assembled at Indianapo- He would talk to get votes like a Union man and recommend them to the people as honest, capable, and fasthful to the Constitution.

3. That the Constitution, the American Union, and the Laws made under and by the authority of the Constitution, must be preserved and maintained in their proper and rightful supremacythat the rebellion now in arms against them must duty of all good citizens to aid the General Gov | confidence of the people to betray them. ernment in all measures necessary and proper to

triots every where, have mode and will continue lation, by the votes and good right arms of Demto make every sacrifice to the end that the rebel ocrats who would fight for the Constitution as hon may be suppressed, the supremacy of the Constitution maintained, and the Union under it preserved, but they are unalterably opposed to a Mr. Richardson's speech, which was a series war of conquest or subjugation, and they will of home thrusts, will be published is full in our never con ent that the war on their part shall be issue on Friday. waged for the purpose of intertering with the rights or overthrowing the established institutions of any of the States. In the language of Senator ed forth the loudest appliause at its completion, Douglas, uttered at Chicago a tew days before with cheers on cheers for Illinois. his death; " We must not invade constitutional rights. The innocent must not suffer, nor women and children be the victims. Sangges mation:

must not be let loose." try, against the mischievous measure of negro delivered to them this day. emancipation in the District of Columbia, and the payment for such negroes out of the National Treasury; and we further protest against the res for all negroes which may be em incipated by the and he heartily induced the movement, but unaauthority of any of the Southern States; that we regard such measures, involving as they do an expenditure of two thousand live hundred present.

ding place where they had taken refuge, saving, enormity, and fruitful only of National beggary w th tears in their eve -- Would that our old mas to the land we love; that we are qualterably and ters would come back. Our masters never treat- unconditionally opposed to all schemes having for their object, immediate or remote, the tax is They were authormed with white trowsers and tion of the white man for the purchase of pegroes strined jackets and Hanter raised his regiment, anywhere; that we deny the constitutional right are not able to maintain the authority of the which would make the Government or people

loyal, honest, patriotic men take your places, and | 6. That in opposition to measures of this kind in less than six months we will have the Union | we desire to interpose the peaceful and powerful agent, the ballot of a free people, and say in the What right has the Federal Government to in language of another, "We will neither surrender terfere with the slaves of Virginia or of Ken our rights nor torsake them. We will maintain tucky? I will not take time to read the publish- our constitutional liberty at all hazards, and as a ed declaration of the President himself that he necessary step towards that end, we will maintain

involved in war through the injustice and vil 7. That, in the language of the resolution of la ny of Abolitionists and Seces-ionists, the case the conservative members of Congress, the docis altered wonderfully. They say now that they trine of the Secessionists and of the Abolitionisis. have a right to take my slave and make him evil as the latter are now represented in Congress, dence against me. They have already made him are alike inconsistent with the Constitution and a competent witness in Washington City, and I irreconcileable with the unity and peace of the do not know how long it will be until he will be country. The first have already involved us in a sitting by my side in Congress, if I should ever civil war, and the others (the Abolitionist) will be foolish enough to go tyere again, or my fel- leave to the country but little hope of the speedy restoration of Umon or peace.

The Constitution, in its restrictions upon the 8. That this Convention denounces, as unwise representatives of the people, is no more regarded and unpatriotic, all organizations, secret or open, by the party now in power in that Congress than having for their object the nullification of, or reyou regard your last year's almanac. I say the sistance to, the laws of the State or of the United party now in power. There is but one party States-that oppre-sive laws and unwise legislathere. They call themselves Republican, but I tion find their proper correction only at the bal can not conscientiously recognize them as doing lot box, where a change of legislators will proany thing else than carrying out the principles of duce the wished for reform of bad and odious the old Abolition party. These men sent for laws, and to that tribunal only will the patriot Greeley to come to Washington; he came, and resort in this hour of his country's trial. We lectured upon what the Government ought to do hold sacred and binding every enactment till ren the crisis. After Greeley, came Wendeil pealed or declared nugatory by competent legal

the United States is "an agreement with death 9. That the happy accord of the Border State and a covenant with hell,"-the man who said in Umon men of Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Congress and in the hearing of the military of and Western Virginia with the Democrat this nation, that he had been nineteen years strillic delegations in Congress, in their joint elving to take nineteen States out of the Union | forts to arrest the tide of faraticism in both Thank God, it was now at length accomplished. Houses, has filled all National hearts in this and all that was wanting for his complete satis. State with sentiments of deep affection for our brethren of those gailant Commonwealths, and Fellow citizens, what are you to do if the war we hereby pledge to them and the country our is conducted upon the principles which your ad- best efforts to secure to the councils of the nation rocates of the Crittenden resolutions rated for? statesmen who will labor to restore the umon of How do you expect this Uffion to be reinstated? the States on the basis and in the spirit of our

you eatch them; but you know you must catch 10. That the people of Indiana, having inhib the rubbit before you cook him. This party has lited, by the State Constitution and law, the enaiready proclaimed the confiscation of the entire trance of free negroes and mulattoes into this . ing. estate of six different classes of citizens, and State, and as the present disturbances on our borwhen you come to look into the matter you will der are likely to bring in an inflax of that popufind that within those six classes is embraced ev lation from beighooring States, we respectfully ery grown man and woman in the eleven States ask the public authorities of Indiana to see that The bill lately passed by Congress authorizes the the Constitution and laws are properly enforced President to take their property and confiscate it, on that subject. When the people of Indiana to the last dollar. Now when you have taken adopted that negro exclusion clause by a majority all the man's property and confiscated it and of ninety-four thousand votes, they meant that turned his family out of doors, who will then the honest taborning white man should have no he alone was suited to her free institutions. 11. That the people justly view with alarm

department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is in dispensable to arrest the systematic plumler of the public treasury by favored partisans, white and fed by the money which you voted to feed the recent startling developments of transs and your sons and brothers and neighbors in the corruptions at the Federal Metropolis show that an entire change of administration is imperativeiv demanded. 12 That we approve of and indorse the reso-

fice made by the noble sons of Indiana, in exchanging the peaceful avocations of life for the hardships and perils of war.

14. That the Central Committee be reque ted opposed 14. That the Central Committee be reque ted 200 HHDS. New Orleans 8 gar just received from prepare and publish an address to the people of Memphis, and for sale by to prepare and publish an address to the people of Indiana, setting forth the principles, opinions, At the close of Mr. Wickliffe's speech, three and doctrines enougiated in the resolutions adoptcheers were given for Kentucky, and then three | ed this day; and that the same be given to the people with the proceedings of this Convention. 15 That said committee be further requested to publish such campaign documents as may be deemed useful in the present emergency.

Mr. HENDRICKS said men were now professing devotion to the memory of the lamented Dogsman, a new State was formed out of Western Las. He would now introduce to them the life long friend of that eminent Statesman, who posand respected his memory now that the grave Mr. Carline's speech was a masterly effort. has closed over him. He presented to them the 500 BAGS Rio Coffee; He planted himself on the rock of the Constitu- Hon. W. A. Richardson of Illinois. It was sev. tion of his country, and from that stand point eral moments before Mr. Richardson could be deatt his blows to the enemies of his country heard, so loud and long was the welcome given

that time. Had sober and discrete councils pre-Mr. Carries's speech elicited applause vailed, the rebellion would now have been one of Donelson the radicals became rampant and urged The President announced that the Committee forward their wild and fanatical schemes Had blessings would now prevail. One idead men never could rule a nation, except to its ruin. He warned the people in the coming cany ass of the Republicans professing conservatism. They tak Resolved, 1. That we anhere to the time-honored loud and long and vote wrong. He would prefer, if a Republican was to be elected from any Union and the maintenance of the Constitution district, he should be an out and out Apolitionist is in the restoration of that truly conservative like Loveroy and Gippings, for you know just where to find such men. But the professel conservative Republican was a cheat and a fraud. his on the 8th of January, 1862, and that we he would vote all the time with the Northern disunionists. Such men were PORTER and DUNN,

They were hypocrites who would betray. He could admire a bold man, like Loveroy, who spoke out what he meant, but he could not find be suppressed and put down, and that it is the it his heart to respect men who would steal the

Mr. Richards in said if this Government was ever restored, it must be by a change in its legis

Mr. Richardson's speech, like the others, call-The following resolution was passed by accla-

Rasolved. That the Democracy of Indiana ten-5 That we protest, in the name of ourselves der to Hou C. A. Wickliffe, Hon. John S. Carand of our children, and in the name of all that life and Hon W A Richardson, their sincere we hold dear in the future of our beloved coun thanks for the states manife and patriotic speeches

BENJAMIN HARRISON, of the 70th regiment, calling the attention of the Convention to the subject recruiting in Indiana. Mr. HENDRICES said the Democracy were ready to respond to the demands of the Gavernment with men and money, and he earne-tly directed the subject matter of the letter to the members of the Convention.

Loud calls were made for Mr. VOORBERS. Mr. VOORHEES, in response, spoke with his usual ability. He reviewed the conduct of the at 8 o'clo k. Republican party on the agitating subjects which at 3 o'clock P. M. for Ladies and Children, when children had brought the country to the verge of ruin, and denounced the selfishness and short sighted im becility that had directed their conduct. There was mismanagement in every branch of the publie service, and nothing but the triumph of the people, the sovereigns of the land, over these un faithful and dishonest servants, could save the country from the gulf of desolution surrounding

it. He spoke of the conduct of the war and eulogised Gen. McClellan as a cool headed and CONTAINING Two Hundred and Ffry favorite Songs able leader. He was left to struggle in the face of an overwhelming force of the enemy and his prayers for aid in his hour of trial were scoffed at or passed coldly by. They met no response in the heart of power. We can not go over the ground of Mr. Voorners's speech-but it was able, pointed and was received with vociferous

Special Notice. 10 ADVERTISERS .- All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular ratus for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

MEDICAL.

2 TO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED rganization, or to those by whom an increase of from any reason objectionable, the andersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and in a specified time from ten horses to three hundred. afe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of 1814 daw the Old World for the past century. Although this article svery cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half 💻 pinthottles and sold very extensively at the exhorbitant price of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes a furnish the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every ady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless, thousands of restimonials can be procured of its efficacy; Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by address. Da. J. C. DEVERAUX.

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parts of the Union NONE speak ill of them, for all like

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numerous affections of the Threat.

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NUBIAS.

FANS, &c. Particular attention is called to

these gentlemen to vote upon these questions, down. They drove them out of the nouses, and how did they vote? I am sorry that I have not from under the beds, and from every secret his

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

50.000 DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL

THE DEMOCRACY IN EARNEST

PATRIOTIC SPEECHES

calculated. Many delegations marched together down the streets to the sound of music and with the stars and stripes, that they have sworn to up-The State House grove, where the Convention was advertised to be held, was early the place of resort, and by 9 o'clock the speaker's stand and

THE CONVENTION. THOMAS DOWLING, Esq., of Vigo, called the

Mr. HENDRICKS came forward, and was received GENTLEMEN: I thenk you for the honor of calling upon me to preside over your deliberations on this occasion of the Convention of the people of to make you a speech on this occasion. We have distinguished gentlemen present from other States

public peace; and, as the presiding officer of this meeting, I make my appeal to every man, that he consider himself a committee to maintain good Gentlemen, no man is a good Democrat unless good order on this occasion. I know that no

Therefore, my suggestion to you is, that, as

Judge W. M. Franklin. E F. Lucus. P. M. Kent.

on resolutions would meet at No. 36 Bates House during a few minutes of intermission. Calls were from abroad were here to address the meeting. They had been sent for and would be on the

Calls continuing for McDoxald-Mr. McDox- happy people.

ing room on it.

endangered by the wicked Secessionists of the cause this revolution. It was the contest for South, and more wicked Abolitionists of the power. The South wanted a Government for

or our friends just at this point, and some of twenty-five? In the next place, finding that that

but Chase's cotton plantation was broken up of the President or Congress to adopt a policy Now, sirs, if you white men of the loyal States which taxes white labor to pay for negroes, of

How many of these negroes are now clothed

And when this battle is over-when the Union

North and South, who by persistent efforts are him: endeavoring to subvert the interests of the white Mr. RICHARDSON spoke in that plain, blont the South, instigated by unholy and devilish am more to fact than fancy. He said that the presbition, and the abolitionists of the North, who ervation of the country depended upon the peo-

adopted by acciamation. principles of the Democratic party, and we believe that the only hope for the restoration of the

4. That the Democracy of Indiana, with pa-

competitor in the black race-that the soil of Indoma should belong to the white man, and that

lutions drawn by Hon, John J. Crittenden, and adopted by the conservative members of Congress on the 22d day of January, 1cbl, as a c ear and That is what has thrown as back in this war a just declaration of the objects which ought to be and in view by the American people in the pres ent fearful emergency of their national affairs. 13. That we recur with patriotic pride to the bravery and valor of the officers and soldiers of il the Indiana regiments, examited in the struggies upon the many bloody fields in which they have been engaged, and that this Convention, in behalf of the Democracy of this State, tender to them a united testimony to their valor and devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and offer to the triends and families of those who have talien in the service of their country it's sincere sympathy and condolence, and that we will ever cherish in grateful recollection the willing sacri-

of this State. Shun them.

Mr. CRITTENDEN. That gentlemen lad written olution of Congress pledging the nation to pay to say that his heart was with the Convention.

millions of dollars, as measures of transcendent Mr. HENDRICES then read a letter from Captain

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voidable circumstances prevented him from being

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our fathers had made it.

Mr. HENDRICKS apologised for the absence of